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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue (page 646): UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German hog market strengthened somewhat during the week ended April 30, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The average price for the week in that market, at just under \$14.00 per 100 pounds, however, was about \$2.00 under a year ago. Lard at Hamburg also was up to reach \$11.91, about \$1.65 under last year. See table, page 661.

In the British cured pork market, most lines were firm or stronger during the week ended April 30, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Liverpool averages per 100 pounds placed American green bellies at \$16.03, up almost to mid-March levels, while Danish Wiltshires and Canadian green sides were firm at about recent rates. Weakness in American short cut green hams placed that line at \$22.05, while American lard was down to \$11.79. Practically all quotations were substantially below those of last year. See table, page 661.

London butter quotations as of May 1 were slightly higher on all descriptions except Danish and Dutch. Copenhagen remained unchanged from the previous Thursday at the equivalent of 27.1 cents a pound. On 92 score in New York, the quotation of 37.0 cents was 1.5 cents lower than the previous Thursday, thus narrowing the margin which was for a time equal to the import duty of 12 cents to slightly less than 10 cents. European butter markets continue generally depressed with supplies plentiful. See page 661.

The strike situation in Bradford, England, remains unchanged with no indications of an early settlement, according to a cable from Consul Macatee. Firmer values for raw materials and the curtailment of production have increased prices for semi-manufactures. Prices of tops and yarns show increases of from 2 to 3 cents per pound since the week ended April 4 when the rise in prices began. On May 2 quotations on 64s tops were 57.8 cents per pound, 91.2 cents per pound on worsted yarn 2/48s, 36.5 cents per pound on 56s tops, and 51.7 cents per pound on worsted yarn 2/32s.

The demand for export mohair in Turkey is small and England is the only country buying at present, according to a cable from Consul Charles E. Allen at Istanbul (Constantinople). Kid hair was selling on May 1 at 24 to 25 cents a pound against 31 to 39 cents a year ago, and grown mohair was selling at 17 to 20 cents compared with 34 cents last year. Sales of superior summer kid hair in the Union of South Africa were made at 45 cents a pound on May 1, according to Consul H. H. Dick at Port Elizabeth.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N SWinter wheat acreage in 1930

The 1930 wheat acreage as reported by 16 countries is 132,742,000 acres against 133,218,000 acres in the same countries in 1929. No estimates have been received during the past week. See table, page 654.

Foreign growing conditionsCanada

The Department of Agriculture of Alberta, Canada, in a report dated April 26 stated that in the southern part of the province from 40 to 75 per cent of the wheat had been sown. Over all the southern area, moisture is sufficient for germination, and is abundant over a large area. In the central sections of the province, the amount of seeding completed varied from 35 to 75 per cent with sufficient moisture for germination but no reserved moisture. In the Peace River District moisture conditions are satisfactory. Very little grain had been sown north of the river, but more than half of the area south of the river had been sown. The report further stated that there is not likely to be much, if any, decrease in the acreage sown to wheat throughout the province. The small acreage sown to winter wheat in Alberta has suffered severely from winter killing. Reports published by the Canadian Press on April 29 stated that good rains fell in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta over the week end. No rains were reported in northern Alberta or Manitoba, but soil conditions are comparatively good in those regions.

Europe

A summary of the preliminary reports on weather conditions during April indicate that precipitation was above average in western Europe, about average in central Europe, and somewhat below average in eastern Europe, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Crop condition reports are mostly favorable. Conditions in Hungary are good, according to an official report, although there is an excess of moisture in some regions. Conditions in Poland are above average, and in Italy are said to be very favorable. The grain crops in the lower Danube region have improved considerably since the recent rains.

Spring wheat acreage in the U. S. S. R. sown up to April 25 is reported to have exceeded the 1929 acreage in Ukraine, North Caucasus, Lower Volga Region, and Central Fertile Region. The area sown to wheat up to

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April 25 is reported at 26,700,000 acres, but no comparable figure is available for last year. The total spring grain acreage in all regions sown up to that date is estimated at 68,400,000 acres. Seeding on the individual peasant farms continues to lag behind the "plans", although some improvement has been noted recently. Clear weather was reported over all of European Russia during the week ended May 1. The Weather Bureau of the Commissariat of Agriculture of R. S. F. S. R. and Ukraine reported that during the period April 10 to April 20 warm rainy weather was favorable to the crops in southwestern and central Russia, but rain is extremely necessary in the southeastern region.

India

The yield of wheat in the Punjab, India, is expected to be normal to above normal on irrigated areas, but below normal to normal on unirrigated areas, according to a cabled report from the International Institute of Agriculture. About 50 per cent of the wheat acreage of the Punjab is irrigated land.

Wheat production in 1929

The total 1929 wheat production in the 45 countries for which estimates are available was 3,299,491,000 bushels, or 14 per cent below the production of 3,823,970,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928. Revised estimates of the production in Czechoslovakia and Argentina are shown in the table on page 655. It may be noted in this connection that the official reports of Argentine production have apparently underestimated the crops during recent years. Data on home consumption and exports during 1928 and 1929 would indicate that the 1927-28 and 1928-29 crops were each underestimated about 40,000,000 bushels.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1929 to April 26, 1930 were 123,082,000 bushels against 137,418,000 bushels during the same period in 1928-29. Exports during the week ended April 26 were 1,175,000 bushels against 1,442,000 bushels during the previous week and 3,103,000 bushels during the week ended April 27, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on April 25 were 142,530,000 bushels as compared with 144,026,000 bushels

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on April 17, and 121,011,000 bushels on April 26, 1929. The first lake shipments of grain for the season left Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended April 25. Total shipments of wheat during the week were 417,000 bushels, of which 364,000 bushels were shipped by lake. Receipts of wheat during the week were 332,000 bushels. Shipments from Vancouver were 1,052,000 bushels and receipts were 964,000 bushels.

Foreign market conditionsEurope

European grain markets were generally quiet and dull during the week ended April 30, Mr. Steere reports. The price of wheat in Germany advanced during the week as a result of the increased tariff and an extension of the compulsory 50 per cent milling ratio. The spot price of winter wheat at Berlin was \$1.85 per bushel on April 30 against \$1.78 on April 23. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin was \$1.00 per bushel on April 30 against \$1.01 per bushel on April 23. Mr. Steere reports further that the German import duty on wheat has been increased from 77.79 cents to 97.24 cents per bushel, under the terms of a decree issued by the German Government to become effective on April 25, 1930. This marks the third increase in the wheat duty so far this year under the new German tariff and agricultural relief laws. The first increase became effective on January 20, when the duty was increased from 42.14 cents to 61.59 cents per bushel, while a second increase to 77.79 cents per bushel became effective on March 27. These increases are made under a sliding scale plan which is designed to ensure a wheat price of at least 260 Marks per metric ton, or \$1.685 per bushel.

The French Chamber of Deputies on April 25 voted an appropriation amounting to \$3,923,000 to permit the additional export of 7,349,000 bushels of wheat beyond the 16,902,000 bushels provided for under previous authority, according to Mr. Steere. The funds so appropriated are to be used for the purpose of refunding the duties on the above amount of imported wheat in pursuance of the law of November 30, 1929, which, among other things, makes compulsory the exportation within three months of an amount of wheat or flour equivalent to that imported under temporary permits. This law also authorizes the Government to require flour mills to utilize fixed proportions of imported and domestic wheat. The present French import duty on wheat is equivalent to approximately 53 cents per bushel.

Hongkong

The flour import trade at Hongkong has been dull since the beginning of the year, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner

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P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Orders placed by South China merchants fell off abruptly after the sharp drop in the exchange rate and orders now being placed are less than half those at the same time last year. At the present time, South China dealers are able to buy more advantageously direct from Shanghai merchants. At various times during the past year, flour stocks at Hongkong have been exceptionally high but at present are estimated at 600,000 sacks, or about normal. Normally about two-thirds of the flour imported into Hongkong is American Club Straight, about one-fourth Canadian flour and small amounts of Australian. At the present time there is direct competition between Shanghai and American flour and although the American flour is of superior quality, South China merchants are unable to pay the premium for the better quality.

United States wheat prices

On May 1, wheat prices closed lower than a week earlier. Net declines of between two and three cents per bushel were recorded at most of the markets and for most of the delivery months. May futures at Chicago closed at 101 cents per bushel compared with 104 cents the week previous. May futures reached their lowest level for the current season, while the more distant futures, though declining along with May futures during the past week, did not drop to as low levels as those reached during the month of March. Future prices at foreign markets similarly closed somewhat below their levels of the previous week. These prices for the May future are all about 10 cents per bushel below the levels of a year ago except in the case of Buenos Aires quotations, which are only 3 cents below the last year's level. Cash wheat prices for the week ended April 25 dropped to levels about the same as those reached during the middle of March. The weighted average price of all classes and grades was 99 cents per bushel for the week ended April 25, which is the same figure as that for the week ended March 21. For the week ended April 25, prices of cash wheat generally were about 5 cents per bushel lower than during the previous week. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City was 9 cents per bushel below the level of a year ago, No. 2 red winter at St. Louis 8 cents lower, and No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis 16 cents lower than a year previous.

The principal factor responsible for the decline appears to have been weather conditions in the southwest hard red winter wheat region. In this region rains occurred which are said to have proved beneficial to the crop in many parts of Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas. In some parts there is indication of very little injury from the prolonged drought, though in other places the drought appears to have been so severe as to materially reduce yields no matter what future weather conditions may be. Likelihood of congested storage conditions in the near future are also credited to have had some influence in causing the decline of prices. If more wheat is not exported during the months of May, June and July than in the corresponding months of last year, the storage situation is expected to result in serious difficulty.

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WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Mar. 13	130	108	122	98	124	106	131	104	134	107	114	97
20	127	110	119	101	122	108	129	110	131	110	111	b/100
27	122	109	114	100	118	106	127	108	130	112	111	102
Apr. 3	118	114	111	105	115	113	124	115	128	116	109	104
10	121	114	114	106	118	111	125	115	130	120	108	110
17	117	107	110	99	115	106	123	110	127	113	108	106
24	113	104	105	97	111	103	120	108	122	113	106	104
May 1	113	101	106	94	114	101	122	106	121	110	105	102
8	104		96		103		111		114		96	
15	105		99		105		114		115		--	
22	103		96		103		114		114		--	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at state markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter: Kansas City		No. 1 dk.n.spring: Minneapolis		No. 2 amber durum: Minneapolis		No. 2 red winter: St. Louis		Western white: Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Mar. 7	115	111	117	106	132	120	129	98	135	120	118	109
14	117	102	119	100	132	113	123	94	139	119	121	109
21	115	99	117	98	135	110	123	99	139	115	120	109
28	110	100	112	100	123	112	117	97	130	117	116	110
Apr. 4	109	103	110	102	129	114	---	101	130	120	117	112
11	112	108	114	107	130	118	118	103	130	120	117	112
18	112	102	113	101	133	113	---	98	128	117	118	110
25	107	99	107	98	125	109	119	94	122	114	116	107
May 2	107		107		128		112		118		115	
9	101		104		123		113		122		110	
16	103		103		124		109		118		109	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 90 days delivery.

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Winter rye acreage in 1930

The 1930 rye acreage in 8 European countries is reported at 21,838,000 acres against 22,013,000 acres in the same countries in 1929. No estimates of the 1930 acreage have been received during the past week, but upward revisions in the estimates of the 1929 acreage in Bulgaria and Latvia have increased the 1929 total. See table, page 654.

F E E D G R A I N S

The total 1929 production of the three feed grains, barley, corn and oats in the United States amounted to only 100,310,000 short tons compared with 110,540,000 short tons in 1928, and 102,670,000 short tons in 1927. The 1929 European production, however, was 70,190,000 short tons against only 58,561,000 short tons in 1928, and 57,216,000 short tons in 1927.

Barley

The 1930 area sown to barley in 10 countries stands as previously reported at 27,589,000 acres, an increase of 1 per cent over the area sown by the same countries last year. The winter barley crop in Hungary and the Balkan countries is reported to be developing well recently on account of the mild, rainy weather. See barley acreage table, page 654.

It was officially reported that the area sown to barley in the U. S. S. R. up to about the middle of April was 95 per cent of the intended area in the Crimea, 60 per cent in Northern Caucasia, 53 per cent in the Ukraine, 19 per cent in the lower Volga, and 18 per cent in the Central Black Soil region. Seeding operations had been held back by dry weather in Northern Caucasia, while there had been insufficient moisture in the lower Volga. The weather had been cold in the Ukraine, but the work in all these regions was making better progress by the middle of the month.

Several revisions have recently been made in 1929 production figures so that the total for the 42 countries reported is 0.1 per cent above that for 1928. The European total is 9.7 per cent above that of the preceding year, due to an increase of nearly 5,400,000 bushels in the previous figure for Czechoslovakia, though there was a decline of about 150,000 bushels in the earlier estimate for the Netherlands. The earlier figure for Morocco was increased by nearly 9,000,000 bushels to 47,316,000 bushels, though some trade reports consider this figure a little high. The third official estimate of the 1929-30 barley crop in Argentina is 16,121,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 500,000 bushels over the second estimate, but about 4 per cent below that of the preceding year. See barley production table, page 656.

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Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 90,524,000 bushels, a decrease of 15.2 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended April 26 were the largest weekly shipment since the beginning of March. See barley export table, page 658. There was little change in prices. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis remained at 55 cents per bushel, 9 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing barley prices, page 657.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on April 25 amounted to 21,455,000 bushels compared with only 13,644,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 7,569,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver from August 1 to April 25, 1929-30, amounted to 15,196,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 4,597,000 bushels.

The demand for barley in the United Kingdom at the beginning of May was reported slow after active buying of Danubian varieties. The weekly average consumption during the first quarter of 1930 was only about 60 per cent of the weekly average during the preceding quarter, but 12 per cent above the average for the corresponding weeks of last year. In Germany it is reported that for the remainder of the season imports half as large as those of last season, or one-third as large as those of two seasons ago, would provide sufficient supplies. In Denmark at the middle of April the market was duller for foreign barley, and prices were reduced considerably for Polish and German as well as for Danubian and Russian barley.

It was estimated, according to Vice Consul Frederick H. Henrotin, that about half of the 1929 barley crop in Morocco was still unsold at the beginning of March 1930, and that a large portion of it was stocked at the ports in the hands of merchants. Large shipments were made during the year to the Souss territory, where there was a crop failure.

Oats

The 1930 area sown to oats in 7 countries reported stands as previously reported at 46,042,000 acres, an increase of 3 per cent over the area sown by the same countries last year. Owing to the adverse conditions of the winter, the area under oats in the Irish Free State is said to be smaller than usual. See oats acreage table, page 654.

Recent revisions in the 1929 production estimates have increased the total for the 33 countries reported to almost 95 per cent of the 1928

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harvest. The European total is now 8.7 per cent above that of 1928, due to an increase of nearly 8,800,000 bushels over the previous estimate, although there was a decrease of 3,000,000 bushels in the earlier figure for the Netherlands. The earlier estimate of Morocco has been increased by about 350,000 bushels, while the third official estimate of the 1929-30 oats crop in Argentina is 1,300,000 bushels above the second estimate, and nearly 5 per cent above that of 1928-29. See oats production table, page 656.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 26,364,000 bushels, a decrease of 46.1 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States oats exports continued very small during the week ended April 26, and prices declined slightly. No. 3 white oats at Chicago dropped one cent to 42 cents per bushel, which was 5 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See oats trade and price tables, pages 653 and 657.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on April 25 stood at 11,558,000 bushels against 19,322,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 11,742,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 to April 25, 1929-30, totaled 3,691,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 7,160,000 bushels.

It has been estimated that there is a surplus of 40,000,000 bushels of oats over ordinary requirements in Germany this year, and 56,000,000 bushels more than two seasons ago, when during the April - June quarter Germany was a net exporter of about 1,000,000 bushels of oats. There was presumably a considerable carryover of oats from last season. Oats were reported dull in Denmark at the middle of April, and there seems to be considerable doubt what the price of Germany oats will be during the coming months.

Corn

There was a marked reaction to cooler weather in the grain sections of Argentina during the week ended April 28, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The mean temperature in the corn zone was 61 degrees, or exactly normal, while the precipitation continued heavy, 1.6 inches being reported. A representative of Broomhall's "Corn Trade News" reported about the middle of April that the Argentine corn crop had suffered most in the low yielding zones, and that it is probable that the best yielding areas will compensate for the losses in the poor areas. He still believes that there will be an exportable surplus of nearly 296,000,000 bushels. There has

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been an increase of about 1,000,000 bushels in the earlier estimate of the 1929 corn crop in Morocco, which raises the total for the 22 countries reported to 3,485,611,000 bushels, or 1.7 per cent above the 1928 harvest. See corn production table, page 657.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 99,677,000 bushels, a decrease of 12.6 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn exports during the week ended April 26 were the largest weekly shipment since early in March, while Argentine shipments amounted to about 2,750,000 bushels, the same as a week earlier. See corn trade table, page 658.

There was little change in United States corn prices during the week ended April 25. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago advanced one cent and May futures declined one cent to 82 cents per bushel, which in both cases was 7 cents below the prices for the corresponding week last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for both May and June delivery continued at 61 cents per bushel, or 24 cents below the corresponding quotations in 1929. The spread between the May futures of United States and of Argentine corn was 21 cents compared with a spread of 22 cents for the preceding week, and 4 cents for the corresponding week last year. See table showing corn prices, page 657. Corn was reported dull in Denmark at the middle of April, with quotations declining considerably.

Plague of locusts in Syria

Early in March locusts appeared in Syria in the region of Deir-ez-Zor and have since that time spread to the surrounding regions, according to a report from Vice Consul D. F. McGonigal at Beirut, Syria. Their number may be estimated from the fact that in the vicinity of Damascus alone nearly 1,500,000 pounds of the insects have been gathered and destroyed, according to figures furnished by the local Department of Agriculture. These insects originated in the Nejd and spread from there to the Sinai region, Transjordan, Palestine, and Irak. Recent official reports from Palestine state that the situation there and in Transjordan, which has been serious for some time, is not improving and that fresh swarms of locusts continue to arrive. In the Jordan Valley hatching has finished and the locusts are moving northward. The plague is said to be comparable to that of 1915. Reports from other sources indicate that the locusts are moving northward through Greece.

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SUGAR

The second official estimate of the 1929-30 cane sugar production in Porto Rico places the crop at 836,891 short tons as compared with the preliminary estimate of 743,147 short tons and last season's low crop of 586,761 short tons, according to a report from Director of Agricultural Development, Carlos E. Chardon at San Juan. The new estimate indicates a crop well above any previous season surpassing the record crop of 1927-28 by about 12 per cent. Production of sugar in Porto Rico within recent years is given below; the small crop reported for 1928-29 was due to the hurricane in September 1928, which caused considerable damage to the cane.

Sugar season	Production	Sugar season	Production
	<u>Short tons</u>		<u>Short tons</u>
1925-26	603,240	1928-29	586,761
1926-27	629,134	1929-30,	
1927-28	748,677	second estimate	836,891

SUGAR BEETS

Dr. Mikusch of Vienna estimates the 1930 European sugar beet acreage including Russia at 7,297,000 acres, which is an increase of 11.8 per cent over his final estimate of 6,526,000 acres for 1929, according to a trade paper. Excluding Russia the acreage is only 5.2 per cent above that of 1929. Dr. Mikusch's figure checks quite closely with F. O. Licht's preliminary estimate of April 1, which shows an increase for all Europe of 12.2 per cent over last year (see "Foreign Crops and Markets", April 14, 1930, page 541). Estimates for all countries have not yet been received; estimates for the countries reported, however, are in line with Licht's estimates, the only noticeable change being the figures reported for Czechoslovakia. In that country, Dr. Mikusch reports an acreage 3.5 per cent above 1929, while Licht's 1930 estimate is 14 per cent above that of 1929.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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PORTO RICO EXPANDING FRUIT AND WINTER VEGETABLES: New acreage in fruits and winter vegetables are being developed in the irrigated section of the Isabella district of Porto Rico, according to a report received in the Foreign Agricultural Service from L. C. Torres, director of agricultural development in Porto Rico. The government is taking an active interest in the project. It is expected that the United States will absorb the bulk of the new output, with plans contemplating the planting of several hundred acres to eggplant, peppers and cucumbers within a year. This is the first year that shipments have been made in volume to the United States, a total of 9,820 crates having been shipped from January 1 to March 6. Tomatoes constituted 3,084 crates of this total, eggplant 2,385 crates, peppers 1,991 crates, cucumbers 1,380 crates, and other vegetables 1,080 crates. Porto Rico fruit growers are considerably interested in expanding fruit production, according to Mr. Torres. It is estimated that the area devoted to fruit has been increased by 25 per cent within the past two years. Farmers are continuing to prepare nurseries and land for new plantings not only in the coastal plains but also in the mountainous regions of the island. The good prices that have prevailed in the New York market for Porto Rican fruit (grapefruit and pineapples) in recent years is the main factor in new production.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF SOUTH AFRICAN DECIDUOUS FRUIT: The principal deciduous fruits produced in the Union of South Africa are pears, apricots and grapes, according to Consul Cecil M. P. Cross at Cape Town. Some attention is given also to peaches, prunes and plums. The main producing area centers in the Cape Town district, particularly in the area within 200 miles of Cape Town itself, but there are other important growing districts, especially in the Transvaal. Apricots are grown extensively near Somerset East and important fruit possibilities are said to exist on the Orange River to the southeast of Kimberlgy.

At present most of the apricots produced in the Union are grown in the vicinity of Cape Town, largely in the districts of Wellington, Pearl, Stellenbosch, and Worcester. There are about 1,300,000 trees in this region and, according to indications, they produce on an average approximately 50 pounds of fresh fruit per tree. About 30 per cent of the crop is made into jam and the balance is dried. The exports of dried apricots in the calendar year 1929 amounted to 1,720 tons as compared with 1,240 tons in 1928. The fruit is of good quality and the extensive plantings indicate that South African dried apricots will become an increasing factor in the world trade in this commodity. A small quantity of the better grades of fruit is exported fresh. In the past five years the plantings have been heavy in the Golden Valley near Somerset East, Cape Province, amounting to almost 1,000,000 trees. Consul Cross states that a reliable estimate for this season places the entire yield of apricots from this district at 12,000 tons of fresh fruit but that it is unlikely that such

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a large crop could be handled successfully under existing conditions and with the present labor supply. Severe storms were reported to have done extensive damage toward the close of the season.

Estimates place the 1929-30 exports of pears fully 200 per cent above the 1923-29 exports, which amounted to 339,000 boxes. In 1927-28 the exports of pears were 1,027,000 boxes. No dried pears were exported in 1929 due to the small crop, but the exports of the dried product are expected to increase as the production increases. Exports of fresh grapes from the Union increased from 459,000 boxes in 1928 to 521,000 boxes in 1929. Exports of raisins decreased from 2,500 tons in 1928 to 1,400 tons in 1929. The principal causes of this decrease were unseasonable rains coupled with the difficulty of complying with the English requirements as to sulphur content.

Other deciduous fruit grown for export in the Union of South Africa are peaches, prunes, plums, and apples. The peaches exported from the Union in 1929 amounted to 321,000 cases as compared with 180,000 cases in 1928, an increase of 80 per cent. Prune trees have not done well and thousands have been uprooted. Few fresh plantings have been made. A small quantity of fresh prunes are exported but the bulk of the crop is dried. Comparatively little attention is paid in the Cape Town district to other fruit. Plums and apples are grown to some extent. Apples give promise, but are lacking in flavor. Plums are at best only a minor crop.

The South African deciduous fruit industry has been based primarily upon the luxury market of the United Kingdom and there are indications that even the present volume of exports is proving too great for absorption in that market at prices sufficiently remunerative to afford worthwhile returns to the growers. Should the production be doubled in the next ten years, and the present trend seems to indicate that it will, either costs of production and transportation must be materially reduced, or other markets developed, according to Consul Cross. The situation confronting the grower is becoming increasingly serious, especially from the standpoint of marketing. A commission of growers recently made a study of this phase of the business and recommended that a special representative of the Deciduous Fruit Exchange be sent to London to study and supervise the distribution of fruit.

VALENCIA RAISIN MARKET SITUATION: Stocks of raisins from the 1929 crop still on hand in the Valencia district on March 31, 1930 amounted to 1,100 short tons, which with the 11,600 short tons already disposed of would bring the 1929 crop up to about 12,700 short tons, or about 3,900 short tons less than originally estimated, according to a report received

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

in the Foreign Agricultural Service from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia, Spain. The Valencia crop in 1928 amounted to about 13,200 short tons. Total shipments of the 1929 crop up to April 2 amounted to 11,600 short tons as compared with 12,100 short tons during the corresponding period last year. London, Liverpool, Hamburg, and Rotterdam were the chief purchasers in the order named. The demand for Valencia raisins has been very sluggish during the past three months due to the heavy stocks of holiday purchases still on hand in important markets, states Mr. Edwards. Offerings of raisins from California and other sources have likewise been a factor in the dull Spanish market.

MEXICAN, CUBAN, AND BERMUDA VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipments of Mexican, Cuban, and Bermuda fresh vegetables to the United States for the 1929-30 season are now rapidly drawing to a close. Total shipments to the American market from these three areas from the beginning of the season up to April 15 have amounted to 178,773,000 pounds as compared with 132,982,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season. Tomatoes, green peas, and green peppers constitute the bulk of the Mexican shipments. Cuban shipments consist mainly of tomatoes, eggplant, potatoes and peppers, while shipments from Bermuda thus far have consisted mostly of potatoes, parsley, kale and celery. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-92, May 2, 1930.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

SMALLER MEAT SUPPLIES AT LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS: Supplies of all kinds of meat at London Central Markets for the first three months of 1930, estimated at 238,699,000 pounds, were 4 per cent under a year ago. The bulk of the beef received at this market comes from Argentina, the bulk of mutton from New Zealand, and most of the pork and bacon from domestic sources.

The supply of beef and veal aggregated 139,653,000 pounds, or 2 per cent less than in 1929. Receipts from domestic sources, however, showed an increase of 25,713,000 pounds, or 10 per cent more than the corresponding period in 1929. Increased supplies were also shown from New Zealand and Brazil, the 5,293,000 pounds coming from Brazil exceeding that received at this market from any other foreign source except Argentina and Uruguay. Supplies from Argentina, which usually furnishes in the neighborhood of 72 per cent of the beef received at this market, fell from 105,603,000 pounds during the first quarter of 1929 to 97,079,000 in 1930, or 8 per cent.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D

Arrivals of mutton and lamb aggregated 75,636,000 pounds and were also slightly under a year ago. Domestic sources furnished less, as did also Argentina, Australia, and Uruguay. Receipts from New Zealand increased 13 per cent. Pork and bacon receipts showed a reduction of 21 per cent for the first quarter of 1930 compared with last year. Domestic pork and bacon supplies fell 25 per cent to 16,508,000 pounds. Smaller supplies were also registered from New Zealand, while the United States and Argentina sent more. The totals from these countries, however, are comparatively small. Bacon receipts from the Netherlands fell over 50 per cent, while those from Denmark showed an increase. A very small percentage of British imports of Danish bacon appears to enter London Central Markets. See table, page 659.

SOUTH AFRICAN MOHAIR MARKET SLOW IN OPENING: Half of the South African mohair has been shorn already, according to a cable from the American Consul at Port Elizabeth. The market is slow in opening and the only transactions have been for off sorts for Bradford. There has been some inquiry for super firsts at 21 cents, but sellers are awaiting better prices. Exports from the Union of South Africa during the quarter ended March 31 amounted to 1,790 bales, of which 1,201 bales were shipped from Port Elizabeth. The United Kingdom took 1,706 bales of mohair but the United States took only 30 bales. During the first half of April only 27 bales of mohair were exported from the Union of South Africa.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS: Some depression continued to prevail generally in European butter and cheese markets through April. Copenhagen butter quotations averaged the equivalent of 27.4 cents a pound, or 5.5 cents lower during the month of April this year than last, a decline of 17 per cent. Best New Zealand salted butter in London averaged 27.4 cents a pound during April, which was 8.1 cents, or 23 per cent, lower than average quotations of last April. The cheese market is almost as weak as the butter market, New Zealand white averaging 16.5 cents a pound, or 14 per cent lower on the London market during the month just closed than a year ago. Owing to similar depression in domestic markets, the margin between New York and Copenhagen, according to the latest cabled report as of April 24, was 11.4 cents in favor of New York. A year ago, with Copenhagen 5.5 cents higher, the margin was 13.2 cents. See Foreign Service release, F.S./D-47, May 2, 1930.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

The index for March based on United States exports of 44 of the principal farm products was only 82, and if we exclude cotton was 98, both of them low records for the month. The decrease was marked even during a season of normally declining exports, all the leading groups with the exception of tobacco contributing to the decline. Cotton and fruit were lower than for any corresponding month since 1924 and 1925 respectively. With the exception of February 1926 the index for grains as a group was lower than for any month during the last 15 years, and the index for dairy products reached a new low level for March.

Exports of cotton so far this season, August 1, 1929 - March 31, 1930, continued to show a decrease of about 14 per cent, the heaviest declines being in purchases by the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany. China has taken somewhat more cotton this season than last. During the 9 months ended March 31, 1929, foreign demand for United States wheat and flour was only 5 per cent behind that for corresponding 9 months of 1928-29, but exports of other grains amounted to less than half the quantity shipped to foreign countries during the same period last season. Foreign countries took 16 per cent more pork and 4 per cent more lard than during the 9 months, July 1, 1928 - March 31, 1929, but with the exception of oranges and grapefruit, exports of fruits were decidedly under those for the same period a year ago. All grades of tobacco were on the upward trend, bright flue-cured and dark-fired Kentucky showing the most important gains. The United Kingdom and China were the most important markets for bright flue-cured, while the major portion of the dark-fired Kentucky went to Continental Europe.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, March 1930 as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	March 1928	March 1929	January 1930	February 1930	March 1930
All commodities	100	102	113	79	82
All commodities except cotton	117	129	123	105	98
Grains and products	97	130	134	95	76
Animal products	127	114	115	106	108
Dairy products and eggs	437	356	220	258	259
Cotton including cake and oil.	85	79	102	57	67
Fruit	198	407	214	165	139
Cotton fiber, including linters	87	81	106	59	70
Wheat including flour	85	106	157	107	83
Tobacco	143	94	143	174	168
Hams and bacon	96	80	81	77	83
Lard	203	179	186	167	169

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July 1909-1914 = 100. Detailed report figures appear on page 647.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-March,
1928-29 and 1929-30

Article exported	Unit	July-March			
		Quantity		Value	
		1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total	No	6	7	597	544
Hogs	No	30	13	508	214
Sheep	No	4	15	70	195
Poultry, live	lb	253	246	155	157
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	2,871	2,720	1,381	1,233
Cheese	lb	1,916	1,824	576	501
Milk -					
Condensed	lb	29,927	29,918	4,749	4,640
Evaporated	lb	53,861	45,843	5,566	4,474
Powdered	lb	3,700	4,691	930	1,043
Eggs in the shell	doz	12,132	9,071	3,916	3,073
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	lb	1,915	2,183	427	508
Beef, pickled or cured	lb	7,347	8,079	898	982
Beef, canned	lb	1,399	2,030	506	743
Total beef	lb	10,661	12,292	1,831	2,233
Pork carcasses, fresh	lb	1,854	3,062	255	474
Loins & other fresh pork ..	lb	6,570	11,559	1,097	1,994
Total pork, fresh	lb	8,424	14,621	1,352	2,469
Pickled pork	lb	29,482	30,387	4,382	4,281
Canned pork	lb	5,128	9,820	1,938	3,392
Bacon	lb	85,899	103,459	13,032	15,666
Sides, Cumberland	lb	3,732	3,851	636	728
Hams and shoulders	lb	84,524	87,595	17,335	18,133
Sides, Wiltshire	lb	1,574	4,301	225	642
Total pork	lb	218,765	234,034	38,900	45,315
Mutton and lamb, total	lb	733	703	174	161
Poultry and game, fresh ...	lb	1,802	1,971	605	592
Other canned meats, incl.					
canned poultry	lb	1,641	1,816	499	517
Sausage, canned	lb	1,520	1,379	516	449
Sausage, not canned	lb	2,579	2,710	765	818
Sausage casings, total	lb	24,026	24,552	4,907	4,429
Other meats, incl, meat ex- tracts and edible offal ..	lb	30,519	31,491	3,739	3,779
Total meats	lb	292,244	330,948	51,936	58,295
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard	lb	590,327	617,827	77,009	74,943
Lard compounds	lb	3,231	2,497	421	307
Lard neutral	lb	14,976	13,541	2,050	1,729
Oleo oil	lb	46,716	49,610	5,656	5,470
Oleo stock	lb	4,363	6,127	504	658
Stearins and fatty acids, total	lb	9,979	7,254	1,007	735

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-March,
1928-29 and 1929-30, continued

Article exported	July-March				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL,					
CONTINUED:					
Tallow	lb	2,284	3,556	209	290
Other animal oils, greases and fats	lb	45,204	44,792	4,364	3,789
Total oils and fats ...	lb	717,130	745,264	91,220	87,921
Coffee, total	lb	4,253	5,882	1,421	1,575
Cotton, (500 lb)	bale	7,413	6,318	751,770	602,153
Linters (500 lb)	bale	167	112	5,383	3,192
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh	box	11,106	5,693	23,516	12,444
Apples, fresh	bbl	2,821	1,402	14,198	7,112
Apples, dried	lb	46,332	22,046	5,238	2,850
Apricots, dried	lb	21,836	16,971	3,339	2,932
Grapefruit	box	610	622	2,485	2,444
Oranges	box	2,331	3,061	10,472	11,090
Pears, fresh	lb	80,127	61,268	4,676	4,147
Prunes, dried	lb	234,756	120,837	14,692	10,745
Raisins	lb	192,631	102,901	10,220	6,188
GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat	bu	82,866	75,627	98,666	96,957
Wheat flour	bbl	9,902	10,106	58,991	60,913
Wheat, including flour	bu	129,406	123,124	157,657	157,870
Corn, including cornmeal...	bu	37,290	7,649	37,738	7,659
Rye, including flour	bu	8,793	2,536	9,340	2,682
Barley, excluding flour....	bu	51,818	19,316	43,820	15,346
Malt	bu	2,811	2,141	2,956	2,064
Oats, including oatmeal....	bu	14,265	7,207	8,362	5,050
Buckwheat, including flour	bu	216	20	234	24
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice	lb	294,332	233,054	10,192	8,953
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal...	L.ton	240	151	11,931	6,811
Linseed cake and meal	L.ton	200	227	11,091	11,704
Cottonseed oil, crude	lb	18,230	21,823	1,564	1,679
Cottonseed oil, refined....	lb	7,063	4,161	821	488
Sugar	S.ton	101	60	6,625	3,541
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured	lb	355,181	371,337	105,068	104,971
Burley	lb	4,946	5,484	818	1,203
Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn....	lb	56,219	69,480	10,832	12,441
Dark Virginia	lb	18,208	18,357	3,581	3,888
Maryland & Ohio export	lb	10,711	6,343	2,196	1,456
Green River (Pryor).....	lb	5,133	7,025	1,295	1,669
One Sucker leaf	lb	2,202	2,731	430	579
Cigar leaf	lb	595	375	416	259

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-March,
1928-29 and 1929-30, continued

Article exported	July-March				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
TOBACCO, LEAF, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Black fat water baler and dark Africa.....	lb	2,471	4,538	525	1,181
Perique tobacco.....	lb	2,747	2,930	904	732
Total leaf tobacco.....	lb	458,413	488,660	126,065	128,579
Stems, trimmings, scrap.....	lb	6,563	9,962	260	314
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.....	bu	274	260	1,014	984
Peas, dried.....	bu	164	90	713	411
Total beans & peas, dried	bu	438	349	1,727	1,395
Onions.....	bu	355	515	590	566
Potatoes, white.....	bu	2,304	1,832	1,774	2,535
Vegetables, canned, total...	lb	71,067	74,363	6,787	7,224
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS;					
Glucose.....	lb	86,329	75,457	3,173	2,786
Hops.....	lb	7,303	6,532	1,652	1,020
Starch, corn.....	lb	170,829	154,026	6,095	5,814
GRAND TOTAL.....	lb			1,459,463	1,203,089

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-March,
1928-29 and 1929-30.

Article Imported	July-March				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total.....	No	360	298	17,253	13,296
Hogs.....	lb	645	549	59	49
Horses.....	No	3	2	1,205	1,219
Sheep.....	No	20	3	154	53
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	lb	2,297	1,453	835	556
Casein.....	lb	22,268	16,498	2,678	2,014
Cheese.....	lb	64,262	52,633	19,697	15,486
Cream.....	gal	2,201	1,886	3,671	3,260
Milk, sweet, sour, etc.....	gal	3,762	2,613	659	426
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell.....	doz	235	264	68	80
Whole eggs, dried.....	lb	1,638	1,265	924	667
Whole eggs, frozen.....	lb	10,867	7,845	1,710	1,314
Yolks, dried.....	lb	3,909	5,742	1,749	2,680
Yolks, frozen.....	lb	2,876	2,372	609	576
Egg albumen, dried.....	lb	2,116	3,496	1,028	1,547
Egg albumen, frozen.....	lb	545	363	85	36

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-March,
1928-29 and 1929-30

Article imported	July-March				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1928-29 Thousands	1929-30 Thousands	1928-29 dollars	1929-30 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONTINUED				1,000	1,000
Hides and skins, total.....	lb.	327,710	405,438	96,578	97,580
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	lb	47,387	25,790	5,548	3,193
Beef and veal, pickle or Cured.....	lb	5,974	7,019	720	970
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	lb	2,420	1,737	403	238
Pork, fresh.....	lb	5,782	2,013	1,176	383
Hams, shoulders & bacon....	lb	1,812	1,414	649	568
Pickled, salted and other pork.....	lb	1,707	1,488	682	653
Silk, raw.....	lb	57,580	65,571	289,257	306,141
Wool, unmanufactured, total..	lb	206,393	178,271	65,583	49,712
Honey.....	lb	86	98	21	24
Sausage casings, total.....	lb	14,925	15,470	10,398	9,739
VEGETABLES PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans.....	lb	286,945	336,805	30,263	31,587
Coffee.....	lb	1,083,360	1,167,399	231,027	200,895
Cotton (478 lb).....	bale	316	277	36,770	27,806
FEED AND FODDER:					
Bran, shorts, etc.:					
Of direct import.....	ton	156	55	4,105	1,477
Withdrawn bonded mill....	ton	118	58	3,502	1,734
Hay.....	ton	27	26	283	240
Oil cake & oilcake meal.....	lb.	237,697	240,331	4,586	4,736
FRUITS:					
Bananas.....	bunch	43,226	46,645	23,818	25,955
Currants.....	lb.	9,082	9,454	813	669
Dates.....	lb.	53,078	53,102	2,643	2,499
Figs.....	lb	35,281	21,728	2,689	1,776
Lemons.....	lb	18,527	55,098	674	1,725
Pineapples, fresh.....	a/	a/		102	370
Raisins.....	lb	2,263	1,429	303	180
Olives, total.....	gal	4,988	4,807	3,726	2,787
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn.....	bu	399	348	446	332
Oats.....	bu	370	87	241	34
Rice -					
Uncleaned.....	lb	7,774	6,621	391	327
Cleaned (except Patna)....	lb	20,012	16,085	769	617
Patna.....	lb	1,258	1,471	74	82
Meal, flour and broken....	lb	1,055	944	51	44
Wheat, including flour.....	bu	17,409	9,272	19,167	11,457
Nuts, total.....	a/	a/		23,660	19,064

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-March,
1928-29 and 1929-30, cont'd

Article imported	July-March.				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Tung oils	lb	87,978	97,411	10,993	11,859
Cocoa butter	lb	16	265	5	34
Coconut, product of the Philippine Islands.....	lb	265,138	288,199	20,206	19,371
Linseed oil	lb	262	5,004	19	439
Olive, edible, total	lb	57,009	66,578	10,393	10,042
Olive, inedible, total	lb	35,765	35,532	3,044	2,440
Palm kernel	lb	47,082	38,524	3,808	2,671
Palm oil	lb	149,955	178,133	9,865	11,669
Peanut	lb	1,682	1,559	220	164
Soybean	lb	11,582	12,289	739	743
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans	lb	128,619	100,214	4,496	3,517
Copra	lb	452,523	385,770	20,070	15,610
Flaxseed	bu	14,642	15,299	26,951	33,317
Seeds, except oilseeds	a/	a/	a/	7,596	6,106
Spices, total.....	a/	a/	a/	14,534	14,661
Sugar, total	S. ton	3,185	2,486	142,827	110,535
Tea	lb	76,419	69,304	21,422	18,966
Tobacco, leaf, unrefd. total..	lb	59,855	46,144	41,736	35,964
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	lb	67,106	118,658	3,638	6,161
Peas, total	lb	58,312	71,677	3,743	3,237
Garlic	lb	4,629	2,681	224	186
Onions	lb	106,010	48,325	2,163	834
Potatoes, white	bu	1,786	4,730	1,240	5,546
Tomatoes, fresh	lb	88,016	91,929	2,779	2,845
Turnips	lb	139,793	129,514	700	1,047
Vegetables, canned	lb	94,966	142,531	5,784	7,195
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.....	lb	94,181	93,790	8,610	7,960
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured	ton	3	4	1,809	2,344
Hemp, unmanufactured	ton	4	3	689	591
Jute & Jute butts, unrefd...	ton	77	65	10,179	7,770
Kapok	ton	6	4	2,248	1,691
Manila	ton	41	50	7,707	8,778
Sisal and henequen	ton	105	96	15,357	15,411
Rubber, crude, total.....	lb	893,743	848,391	162,274	151,852
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing & tanning material.....	a/	a/	a/	5,957	5,898
Gums, resins, balsams, etc...	a/	a/	a/	26,504	22,367
Wood, total				52,713	76,092
GRAND TOTAL.....				1,566,795	1,475,003

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Reported in value only.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries,
August - March, 1928-29 and 1929-30

(Bales of 500 lbs gross)

Country to which exported	August	March	March	
	1928-29	1929-30	1929	1930
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
United Kingdom	1,699,046	1,183,718	142,508	75,313
Germany	1,687,220	1,558,704	97,049	137,498
France	743,647	792,821	57,462	66,661
Italy	561,624	600,709	68,777	69,380
Spain	249,972	244,099	17,899	26,516
Belgium	181,724	149,063	23,619	15,073
Netherlands	137,046	114,495	15,091	9,691
Soviet Russia in Europe ..	125,266	81,643	932	0
Sweden	44,904	44,164	2,614	3,380
Other Europe	83,231	79,639	10,078	6,719
Total Europe	5,513,680	4,849,055	436,029	411,031
Canada	194,661	145,784	24,672	15,042
Japan	1,154,847	870,485	90,631	53,520
China	178,494	188,028	17,017	24,607
British India	7,266	6,998	3,059	381
Other countries	17,252	11,631	11,776	963
Total exports	7,066,200	6,071,981	583,184	505,544
Total imports <u>a/</u>	296,250	254,885	38,833	29,580
Total reexports <u>a/</u>	12,120	8,736	884	863
Net exports	6,782,070	5,825,832	545,235	476,827
LINTERS:				
Germany	84,149	47,905	9,282	4,827
France	20,873	20,319	1,649	1,916
United Kingdom	12,424	5,744	1,033	200
Other Europe	23,624	15,264	2,552	1,852
Total Europe	141,070	89,232	14,516	8,795
Canada	12,592	10,030	1,448	916
Other countries	1,255	1,098	157	5
Total exports	154,917	100,360	16,121	9,716

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

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WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,
July-March, 1928-29 and 1929-30.

Country to which exported	Wheat incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-March		March		March	
	1928-29	1929-30	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom	15,195	26,129	920	208	66	130
Irish Free State	2,944	3,196	0	261	3	10
Netherlands	8,968	7,598	172	203	104	120
Italy	4,962	699	44	58	2	3
Greece	3,709	6,847	0	0	4	3
Germany	2,397	5,807	0	40	28	40
Belgium	2,379	5,247	40	297	1	1
France	2,136	1,998	33	208	1	a/
Denmark	1,801	2,171	50	17	34	31
Finland	1,377	1,090	0	0	24	18
Gibraltar	1,159	3	0	0	a/	a/
Norway	876	1,467	0	17	22	54
Sweden	472	591	0	0	6	8
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus ..	150	330	0	0	2	4
Other Europe	3,745	1,867	0	5	3	10
Total Europe	50,270	65,040	1,264	1,319	300	432
Canada	31,365	12,540	559	a/	6	6
Panama	4,480	4,634	538	a/	11	8
Cuba	4,268	4,344	4	5	112	112
Mexico	2,102	2,386	207	275	10	8
Haiti, Republic of	1,598	798	0	0	23	26
Brazil	3,049	2,477	a/	a/	79	61
Peru	1,248	319	0	0	10	11
Colombia	815	681	13	23	8	8
Japan	4,189	8,637	442	632	15	10
China	5,757	2,470	453	0	130	51
Hong Kong	3,609	2,985	0	2	92	45
Kwantung	1,648	3,921	0	0	72	18
Philippine Islands	2,914	2,549	0	0	81	48
Other countries	10,094	9,343	5	153	243	200
Total exports	129,406	123,124	5,437	2,414	1,192	1,044
Total imports	17,409	9,272	1,503	2,449	a/	1
Total reexports	20	53	0	0	0	a/
Net exports	112,017	113,905	1,964	b/ -35	1,192	1,043

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Net imports.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930.

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
WHEAT						
United States	b/ 32,702	43,373	47,317	42,820	43,690	102.0
Canada	b/ 1,019	979	1,033	885	809	91.4
Europe (9)	53,418	48,652	49,326	48,815	48,604	99.6
North Africa	6,531	7,150	8,332	8,295	8,095	97.6
Asia (2)	30,124	32,176	32,702	32,403	31,544	97.3
Total, 16 countries	123,794	132,330	138,710	133,218	132,742	99.6
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,817	4,032	3,456	3,466	100.3
Canada	117	568	599	687	818	119.1
Europe (8)	22,264	19,243	21,386	22,016	21,868	99.3
Total, 10 countries	24,617	23,623	26,017	26,159	26,152	100.0

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four-year average.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
BARLEY						
United States	7,620	9,476	12,598	13,212	a/ 13,437	101.7
Europe (5)	4,581	5,635	5,863	5,707	5,830	102.2
Africa (3)	7,623	6,685	7,770	7,654	7,552	98.7
Syria and Lebanon	(450)	655	892	750	770	102.7
Total N. Hemis. (10) .	20,274	22,451	27,123	27,323	27,589	101.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	64,300	62,700	68,800	71,500		
OATS						
United States	37,357	41,941	41,734	40,217	b/ 41,222	102.5
Europe (2)	3,236	3,954	3,815	3,667	3,959	108.0
Africa (3)	607	679	779	809	843	104.2
Lebanon and Alaouite	(12)	66	28	28	18	64.3
Total N. Hemis. (7) ..	41,212	46,640	46,356	44,721	46,042	103.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	97,800	100,900	100,900	99,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Intentions.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1917, annual 1928-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1917	1928	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
WHEAT	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>Percent</u>
United States.....	690,108	831,381	378,374	914,876	806,506	86.2
Canada.....	197,119	407,136	479,665	566,726	290,520	52.9
Total North America (4)	886,902	1,243,110	1,379,149	1,482,000	1,117,517	74.9
Europe, 28 count. prev. rept'd.....	1,309,221	1,176,025	1,227,744	1,355,896	1,350,505	100.2
Czechoslovakia, revised...	37,579	54,130	47,263	51,499	52,302	102.7
Total Europe (29).....	1,346,800	1,210,155	1,274,947	1,407,395	1,411,507	100.3
Africa (4).....	92,047	89,978	105,551	104,469	117,555	112.2
Asia (4).....	337,327	379,020	369,155	336,761	372,754	110.7
Total W. Hemis. (41)....	2,724,942	2,928,261	3,140,226	3,341,425	3,019,029	90.4
Southern Hemisphere, 3 count. prev. rept'd....	103,450	176,974	133,702	175,123	143,042	81.7
Argentina.....	147,059	230,073	259,162	307,362	157,420	44.7
Total S. Hemis. (4).....	250,515	407,047	372,664	482,545	280,462	53.1
Total above count. (45)	2,975,457	3,335,308	3,512,890	3,823,970	3,299,491	86.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,661,000	3,950,000	3,420,000	86.6
RYE						
United States.....	35,095	40,749	50,164	45,366	40,629	93.7
Canada.....	2,094	12,179	14,951	14,612	13,161	90.0
Europe, 24 count. prev. rept'd.....	918,076	705,396	752,649	830,090	837,026	100.8
Czechoslovakia, revised...	65,532	45,303	59,976	70,046	72,105	103.1
Total Europe (25).....	983,608	750,700	812,625	900,136	909,131	101.0
Argentina, revised.....	640	3,258	6,514	7,656	4,400	57.5
Total above count. (28)	1,020,444	801,000	898,354	965,354	967,410	100.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	1,025,000	821,000	903,000	975,000	969,000	99.4

/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	184,905	265,882	357,487	307,105	85.9
North America (2)	230,087	284,892	362,820	493,878	409,418	82.9
Europe, 27 coun. prev. reptd. & unchanged.	626,276	618,106	597,039	673,637	747,178	110.9
Netherlands, revised	3,270	3,558	3,341	4,494	3,486	77.6
Czechoslovakia, rev.	71,108	52,500	58,657	64,396	64,072	99.5
Total Europe (29)	700,654	674,164	659,037	742,527	814,736	109.7
North Africa, 3 coun. prev. reptd. & unch.	65,667	41,917	50,652	63,145	65,109	103.1
Morocco, revised ...	(38,000)	29,762	34,231	48,230	47,316	98.1
Total N. Africa (4)	103,667	71,679	84,883	111,375	112,425	100.9
Asia (3)	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,529	142,014	109.6
Total N. Hemis. (38)	1,167,435	1,165,830	1,239,859	1,477,119	1,478,593	100.1
S. Hemis., 3 coun. prev. reptd. & unchanged.	2,616	2,440	1,822	2,064	2,520	122.1
Argentina, revised ..	4,395	18,372	14,560	16,815	16,121	95.9
Total S. Hemis. (4)	7,011	20,812	16,382	18,879	18,641	98.7
Total above coun. (42)	1,174,446	1,186,642	1,256,241	1,495,998	1,497,234	100.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex.						
Russia and China...	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000	1,673,000	100.1
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China ..	1,424,000	1,442,000	1,478,000	1,717,000	1,720,000	100.2
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,238,654	86.1
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,521,492	80.4
Europe, 26 coun. prev. reptd. & unchanged.	1,814,575	1,727,143	1,630,591	1,758,105	1,920,203	109.2
Netherlands, revised	18,070	22,530	21,144	24,801	22,254	89.7
Czechoslovakia, rev.	96,147	95,072	87,456	98,055	102,927	105.0
Total Europe (28)	1,928,792	1,844,745	1,739,191	1,880,961	2,045,384	108.7
North Africa, 2 coun. prev. reptd. & unch.	17,131	10,829	12,088	16,731	17,965	107.4
Morocco, revised ...	(500)	765	1,333	1,774	3,413	192.4
Total N. Africa (3)	17,631	11,594	13,421	18,505	21,378	115.5
Syria and Lebanon...	175	1,481	1,215	530	718	135.5
Total N. Hemis. (34)	3,441,695	3,488,084	3,376,124	3,791,556	3,588,972	94.7
S. Hemis., 3 coun. prev. reptd. & unchanged.	28,924	13,738	14,024	14,912	16,413	110.1
Argentina, revised...	54,246	66,276	52,290	65,172	68,274	104.8
Total S. Hemis. (4)	83,170	80,014	66,314	80,084	84,687	105.7
Total above coun. (38)	3,524,865	3,568,098	3,442,438	3,871,640	3,673,659	94.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex.						
Russia and China ..	3,472,000	3,516,000	3,398,000	3,820,000	3,617,000	94.7
Est. world total ex.						
Russia & China....	3,579,000	3,621,000	3,490,000	3,926,000	3,728,000	95.0

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,622,189	93.0
North America (4)	2,869,263	2,794,353	2,853,516	2,913,877	2,693,208	92.4
Europe (11)	566,788	638,505	467,568	366,684	624,571	170.3
Est. European total excl. Russia	581,000	654,000	485,000	380,000	640,000	168.4
North Africa, 3 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	2,026	5,043	4,227	4,455	7,563	169.8
Morocco, revised	(3,500)	5,523	4,854	6,863	5,455	79.5
Total North Africa (4)	5,526	10,566	9,081	11,318	13,018	115.0
Asia (2)	(39,900)	110,584	102,907	69,201	64,232	92.8
Total N. Hemis. (21) ..	3,481,482	3,554,008	3,433,072	3,361,080	3,395,029	101.0
Union of South Africa ..	33,517	65,203	68,523	66,271	90,582	136.7
Total above count. (22)	3,514,999	3,619,211	3,501,595	3,427,351	3,485,611	101.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,693,000	3,807,000	3,679,000	3,626,000	3,662,000	101.0
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,476,000	4,346,000	4,219,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures		Futures		No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 31 ..	97	83	May	May	Feb.	Feb.	May	May	52	44	70	57
Feb. 7 ..	95	83	99	91	101	64	89	65	52	44	71	57
					May		June					
14 ...	94	84	99	92	89	63	88	63	51	45	71	58
21 ...	94	81	99	89	88	62	88	62	49	43	69	56
					May		June					
28 ...	94	80	100	87	88	63	88	61	49	42	69	56
Mar. 7 ..	96	79	99	86	89	61	88	61	48	43	68	58
14 ..	96	74	100	81	88	58	88	58	49	41	69	54
21 ..	94	80	97	84	86	57	85	57	48	43	66	54
28 ..	91	81	94	84	86	61	86	60	47	43	65	56
Apr. 4 ..	90	83	92	86	85	62	85	61	47	44	66	58
11 ..	90	83	92	85	86	65	86	64	48	44	65	57
18 ..	92	81	93	83	87	61	87	61	49	43	65	55
25 ..	89	82	89	82	85	61	85	61	47	42	64	55

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Apr. 12	Apr. 19	Apr. 26	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>July 1</u>								
United States..	36,580	56,996	32	99	240	Apr. 26	52,764	19,912
Canada.....	25,128	38,668				Mar. 31	30,147	6,295
Argentina.....	11,598	8,591 b/	350			Apr. 12	b/ 5,425	b/ 5,325
Danubian								
count. b/.....	27,242	19,408	642			Apr. 12	18,425	58,992
Total.....	100,543	123,663					106,761	90,524
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States..	9,621	16,302	43	25	27	Apr. 26	14,590	7,307
Canada.....	7,424	19,532				Mar. 31	14,841	4,071
Argentina.....	28,751	25,690 b/	751			Apr. 12	b/ 19,461	b/ 13,894
Danubian								
count. b/.....	878	49	10			Apr. 12	49	1,092
Total.....	46,674	61,573					48,941	26,364
	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1929-29	Apr. 12	Apr. 19	Apr. 26	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>November 1</u>								
United States..	20,556	41,636	196	103	238	Apr. 26	36,132	5,133
Danubian								
count. b/.....	15,266	531	986			Apr. 12	111	18,246
Argentina.....	268,685	203,071 b/	1,950	b/ 2,740	b/ 2,752	Apr. 26	72,069	b/ 70,684
Union of South								
Africa.....	23,809	16,602 c/	429			Apr. 12	c/ 5,828	c/ 5,845
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States..	1,436	349					Nov.-Mar. 141	Nov.-Mar. 231
Total exports								
less U. S.								
imports.....	326,880	261,491					113,999	99,677

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources.

c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe, for South and East Africa.

ENGLAND: Meat supplies at London Central Markets, January-March 1930 with comparisons

Kind of meat and country of origin	January - March	
	1929	1930
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
BEEF AND VEAL -		
England and Wales	12,318	12,411
Scotland	7,823	9,352
Ireland	5,179	2,580
Total	23,480	25,713
Argentina	105,603	37,079
Uruguay	6,241	7,379
Brazil, etc.	2,764	5,203
Australia	2,736	1,627
New Zealand	1,082	1,237
Other countries	620	1,109
Total beef	142,126	139,653
MUTTON AND LAMB -		
England and Wales	6,489	5,634
Scotland	11,386	11,773
Ireland	172	92
Total	18,047	17,499
New Zealand	27,123	30,381
Argentina	18,500	17,376
Australia	10,081	6,919
Uruguay	1,478	2,484
Others	218	677
Total mutton & lamb	75,900	75,636
PORK AND BACON -		
England and Wales	14,963	12,425
Scotland	54	13
Ireland	6,951	4,070
Total	21,968	16,508
New Zealand	1,716	1,483
United States	316	1,351
Argentina	412	914
<u>Bacon</u>		
Netherlands	3,277	1,512
Denmark	659	791
Others	468	851
Total pork and bacon	29,713	23,410
Total all meat	247,742	238,699

London Central Market Report, March 31, 1930.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-April 26, 1928-29 and 1929-30

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-April 26, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-April 26		Week ending			
	1928-29	1929-30	April 5	Apr. 12	Apr. 19	Apr. 26
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat a/	86,855	77,905	842	329	563	545
Wheat flour b/	50,563	50,177	696	479	879	630
Rye	8,730	2,534	12	33	2	4
Corn	38,705	7,583	117	196	103	238
Oats	10,075	4,459	5	43	25	27
Barley a/	52,765	19,913	225	32	99	240
	Jan. 1 - April 26					
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams and shoulders, inc.						
Wiltshire sides	34,132	35,856	1,209	1,095	1,350	827
Bacon, inc. Cumberland						
sides	50,803	52,753	4,004	2,469	2,692	2,511
Lard	279,737	248,546	11,968	8,585	11,466	10,750
Pickled pork	13,166	9,153	167	188	235	240

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 135,000 bush., flour 29,100 bbls., San Francisco barley 240,000 bush., rice 86,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: SHIPMENTS FROM PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July to and including April 26	
	1927-28	1928-29	Apr. 12	Apr. 19	Apr. 26	1928-29	1929-30
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
North America b/	452,423	499,942	4,886	4,183	3,902	426,143	239,627
Canada, 4 mark. c/	333,335	458,649	1,170	874	1,469	404,131	143,449
United States	206,259	163,687	808	1,442	1,175	119,150	117,748
Argentina	178,135	216,722	4,124	1,670	1,581	167,529	144,505
Australia	72,962	107,937	868	1,248	376	99,489	51,041
Russia	5,408	8	1,048	123	0	8	4,232
Danube & Bul. d/	32,847	33,842	120	40	123	2,296	17,512
British India	15,668	e-21,729	0	0	0	e-16,592	e-1,940
Total f/	757,443	836,722	11,046	7,269	5,987	678,873	454,977
Total Eur. sh. g/			9,520	9,760	--	164,768	392,480
Total ex. European sh. g/			2,384	2,208	--	179,168	119,296

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports. f/ Total of trade figures including North America as reported by Bradstreet's. g/ Totals as reported by Broomhalls Corn Trade News.

May 5, 1930

Foreign Crops and Markets

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	May 2, 1929	April 24 1930	May 1 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	45.50	38.50	37.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	33.07	27.11	27.11
Berlin, 1a quality	33.93	28.31	28.31
London: a/			
Danish	35.85	30.20	29.76
Dutch, unsalted	34.76	30.20	29.11
New Zealand	35.85	28.68	28.89
New Zealand, unsalted	36.28	30.42	31.50
Australian	34.76	28.24	28.68
Australian, unsalted	35.20	28.03	28.68
Argentine, unsalted	34.11	26.29	27.59
Siberian	33.67	26.50	28.03

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		May 1, 1929	Apr. 23, 1930	Apr. 30, 1930
GERMANY:				
Reccipts of hogs, 14 markets..	Number	68,372	42,775	67,414
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	15.99	13.83	13.99
Prices of lard, tcs.,Hamburg..	"	13.88	11.85	11.91
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	11,968	6,360	12,677
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/..	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.58	11.84	11.79
American short cut green hams	"	25.31	22.38	22.05
American green bellies	"	23.00	17.81	18.03
Danish,Wiltshire sides	"	26.29	23.46	23.46
Canadian green sides	"	b/	21.94	21.83

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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